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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Metallurgical research in ferrous, or black, materials was conducted by the All-Union Academy of Sciences at the Research Institute of Ferrous Metals. The institute was located at Leningrad. There were branches in all major, metallurgical cities. The trend of Soviet research in ferrous metals was to find metals with lighter, tougher, corrosion-proof properties of the best possible quality. Compared to the US and Germany, Soviet ferrous metal research was very backward. all publications on metallurgical research from outside the USSR were read avidly and attempts to equal or duplicate foreign work were common.

2. There were many research institutes working on alloys and non-ferrous metals. Among them were the Institute of Alloys and the Institute of Rare and Colored Metals, both in Moscow, the Leningrad Metallurgical Research Institute, the All-Union Aluminum and Magnesium Research Institute in Moscow as well as numerous research centers in industrial areas dealing with specific problems. 25X1

25X1 looking for special chemical catalyzers to accelerate smelting processes. Because the magnesium center was located in the Ural Mountains, there were special research laboratories at Solikamsk. The aluminum center had been located at Zaporozhe prior to 1940 and was under the control of DAK (Dnieper Aluminum Combi...). Destroyed during the war, it was not rebuilt but was transferred to Siberia. at Zaporozhe the aluminum industrial research laboratories were working on the use of aluminum powders as purifiers of various metals.

3. The Soviet Union is rich in practically all metals except tin. tin-can scrap drives were common Despite the plentiful resources, various metals are scarce because of production (mining) difficulties, inefficiency, 25X1 administrative red tape and transportation problems. Such metals as were 25X1 easily obtained always seemed to be located a great distance from the processing plants and the processing plants away from the manufacturing centers. A program was underway to move both the processing and manufacturing plants to the sources of supply to ease this problem.

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4. One of the metallurgical research problems was to determine the value of second and third-grade metal deposits as back-logs of supply. For example, at one time we were engaged in a research problem on nickel. The purest nickel comes from the region of the Caucasus, but there is a large field of nickel in the Murmansk area which is difficult to mine because of the extreme weather conditions. [redacted] there was an extremely high sulphur content in the ore.

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5. Quality control methods were standard throughout the Soviet. Each metal industry has a standard, published norm which must be adhered to in order to pass inspection.

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